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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28

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CONSTANTINOPLE, *September* 17.

A REPORT is ſpread here that two Corps of the Ruſſian Army, after having paſſed the Danube, and environed the Camp of the Grand Vizier, had made Priſoner of War that Chief of the Ottoman Army, and were in Poſſeſſion of the Standard of Mahomet. Though an Event of this Importance merits Confirmation, before Credit is given to it, yet we fear, notwithſtanding, that this Misfortune is too true, as ſeveral who arrived here from the Army confirm the Report, and as the Arrival of the Phyſicians and Surgeons of the Grand Vizier, without their Maſter, gives People Cauſe to imagine he has loſt his Liberty, though the Porte keeps a profound Silence on that Subject.

The frequent Conferences of the foreign Miniſters together gives us Foundation to conjecture that they are ſeriouſly endeavouring to accompliſh the Reeſtabliſhment of Peace, by the Mediation of England, and a certain other Power.

LONDON, *October* 30.

Extract of a private Letter from Conſtantinople.

THE north eaſtern Parts of Europe are at preſent both delighted and terrified by a ſpecies of Magnificence with which the World has been for ſome Time unacquainted. The Grand Seignior has at laſt taken the Field, in Perſon. He is the only Turkiſh Emperour who has headed his own Armies ſince the Time of Solyman the Magnificent. When Notice was given in the Seraglio that an Imperial Camp was to be formed, it may eaſily be conceived what was the Surpriſe, and what the Tumult. As all the Preparation was new, every Officer of the Houſehold had Something to do which he had never done before, and which therefore he knew not how to do. It was obſerved that the Grand Seignior, who through all the Accidents of this War had preſerved a natural or affected Tranquillity, came out of his Harem ſolicitous and dejected, having been, as it is ſuppoſed, ruffled by the Diſorder of the Women and their Attendants, of whom ſome were weeping and fainting, becauſe they were ſelected for the March, and others furious and clamorous, becauſe, being left behind, they thought themſelves neglected. But in the Courts of eaſtern Princes Fear and Reſentment are idle Paſſions; the Order of the Maſter muſt be obeyed. The Grand Seignior ſets out with a Pomp becoming, what he ſtiles himſelf, the Maſter of the World. The Imperial Tent contains a Square of a Hundred Feet every Way, and is covered on the Outſide with the moſt coſtly Tapeſtry. All the Furniture is of Silver, and over every Apartment into which it is divided is a Banner interwoven with golden Threads, and edged with Diamonds. The Creſcent, which is raiſed high over the Entrance, is of maſſy Gold. Around this Pavilion are the Tents of his Women and their Attendants, into which it is Death to enter, and which are therefore diſtinguiſhed from all others by a Covering of yellow Silk, and by white Plumes of Oſtrich Feathers waving on their Tops. Their March is little leſs magnificent than their Encampment. The Waggons which convey the Women, and which are probably the ſame as the *Harmaxæ* of the ancient Perſians, are covered in like Manner with yellow Silk, and the Harneſs of the Horſes is adorned with Pearls. When the Women diſmount from their Carriages, Notice is given by a particular Sound of the Inſtruments of War; and the whole Army turn their Backs, that they may not look upon them. It is eaſy to perceive that however this Magnificence may gratify the Sultan's Vanity it can contribute little to his Succeſs; the Ruſſians will fight with more Eagerneſs to gain theſe Riches for themſelves than the Turks to preſerve them for their Maſter.

That no Encouragement may, however, be wanting, on the fifth Day of their March was publiſhed the following Proclamation:

Be it known to the invincible Defenders of our illuſtrious Empire, the Officers and Soldiers of the Army now marching to chaſtiſe Inſolence, and ſupport Juſtice, that ſince the Sultan has put himſelf at the Head of his faithful Troops it his Pleaſure that his Preſence be perceived not more by the Strictneſs of his Diſcipline than by the Splendour of his Liberality. He therefore makes it known to the utmoſt Limits of his Camp that when his Cannon ſhall have ſwept away Reſiſtance, and his Scimetar ſhall have fallen on the Neck of Obſtinacy, when he ſhall hear no Voice but that of Supplication, and ſhall ſee Nothing but the Duſt of Armies flying before him, he will reward his ſteady Followers by diſtributing amongſt them the Spoils of the conquered; he will give them Kingdoms to be parcelled out, and Cities to be ſet to Sale. Let them look round the Territories of their Enemies, and conſider them as their own Poſſeſſions. Let them number the Armies that oppoſe them, and conſider them as the Slaves by whoſe future Labour thoſe Poſſeſſions ſhall be cultivated.

It was obſerved that when this Proclamation was publiſhed it produced no Exultation. The whole Army was ſilent, except a few Troops, who were prepared beforehand to receive it with Acclamation."

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, *October* 25.

"We are here in the greateſt Hurry imaginable. Our Artificers diſpatch a great Deal of Work, ſo that we ſhall ſoon have a fine Fleet of Ships, if we had but Seamen to man them; but the Ruin of our Navy has been this, that the Captains of our Guardſhips have had their Footmen, Gardeners, Barbers, &c. bore upon the Ships Books, and now that they are wanted truly they cannot go to Sea. To avoid this, Mr. Clerk of the Cheque goes on Board to muſter, and one Day laſt Week ſet down thirty two as dead, all of whom, I will take my Bible Oath of it, are alive, and as well this Minute as I am.

"If any Perſon, unacquainted with their Tricks, were to hear what Numbers have died on Board each Guardſhip in a Day, he would imagine we had the Plague, or ſome other epidemical Diſtemper, among us. Is not this a moſt infamous and ſcandalous Cheat on the Publick? I can prove that one Captain had every Servant in his Houſe rated on the Books, and even the very Fellow that went with his Dung Cart."

October 31. This Day a Meeting of the Electors of Weſtminſter was held at Weſtminſter Hall. Mr. Wilkes, attended by the Committee appointed at a Meeting the Day before, and an infinite Number of People, was ſeated in the Chair. Three loud Acclamations proclaimed the perſon elected Hero Chairman of the Day. Mr. Wilkes took out a Paper, and ſaid that the Meeting was to conſult whether Inſtructions ſhould not be given their Members for impeaching the Honourable Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, in Parliament. This Motion was oppoſed by Mr. Sawbridge, he urging that it would be impeaching Lord North to the Lord North in the preſent Houſe of Commons; and that what with the Biſhops, Scotch Lords, and a Train of penſioned Lords, who are always at the Beck of a Miniſter, his Strength was greater in the Upper Houſe. Mr. Sawbridge therefore propoſed to drop it, and added, "I have the higheſt Opinion of the Virtues of his Majeſty's Heart, who at preſent has a thick Miſt before his Eyes. I truſt in God that he will, himſelf, ſoon liſten to the united Complaints of his People, and redreſs their every Wrong: and propoſed another Remonſtrance in its Stead, not doubting but if the People perſevere, and are ſteady in having their invaded Rights reeſtabliſhed, or the Invaders of theſe condignly puniſhed, his Majeſty, ſooner or later, would have that thick Miſt diſpelled from before his Eyes."

At the Meeting the Day before the following Inſtructions were read, and approved by the Electors; but upon conſidering Mr. Sawbridge's Arguments againſt impeaching Lord North, a Remonſtrance to his Majeſty was voted in their Room.

To the Right Honourable Earl PERCY, *and Sir* ROBERT BERNARD, *Baronet.*

"We the Electors of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, reflecting, with the deepeſt Concern, that all Addreſſes, Petitions, and Remonſtrances, from the People, to the Throne, have of late been not only received with ſtrong Marks of Diſapprobation, but proved entirely ineffectual, and that the Nation can have no Proſpect of having their intolerable Grievances redreſſed by the Interpoſition of their Sovereign, think it our Duty to direct and inſtruct you, our Repreſentatives in Parliament, to endeavour, after the Manner of our great Anceſtors, a conſtitutional Remedy for the many Evils we ſuffer, by impeaching, in Parliament, the Right Honourable Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, and firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, for that he, the ſaid Lord North, did publickly, in expreſs Terms, deny the Right of the Subject to petition the King for the Diſſolution of Parliament, and afterwards uſed various Threats to prevent the legal Exerciſe of that Right; and alſo that he, the ſaid Lord North, adviſed the fatal Meaſure of impoſing on the County of Middleſex a Repreſentative who was not choſen by a greater Part of the Freeholders of the ſaid County, and employed unconſtitutional Methods to carry it into Execution, by which the invaluable Right of Election, and the ancient and fundamental Privileges of the People, have been violated. We likewiſe direct and inſtruct you to promote a parliamentary Inquiry into the Foundation of the Reports which have ſpread the moſt general Alarm (and been univerſally credited) that he, the ſaid Lord North, has exerted an undue and corrupt Influence over the legiſlative Body; that ſuch Influence ſtill continues in the greateſt Force; that the Contempt in which this Nation is now held abroad, in Conſequence of his Adminiſtration, has been the true Cauſe of the Inſults we have received in Europe, and the Loſs of our Territories in America; and laſtly, that he, the ſaid Lord North, has been the Adviſer of many pernicious Counſels, manifeſtly tending to ſow Diſſentions between the King and his People at Home and in the Colonies, to ſap the publick Credit of the Nation abroad, and to deſtroy the firſt Principles of this free Government, and bring on a total Diſſolution of this excellent Conſtitution."

In an Account publiſhed by Mr. Wilkes, in the London Chronicle of November 10th, of the Proceedings of the General Meeting of the Weſtminſter Electors, he ſays, "I avow having drawn up the Inſtructions for "the Impeachment of Lord North, in which my Hand and Heart perfectly "concurred, for I think him a weak, wicked, and deceitful Miniſter; "and that, from the two important Poſts he now fills, he muſt be conſidered as the oſtenſible Miniſter, and the chief Inſtrument of the Tyranny we groan under at Home and in the Colonies."

The following is a correct Copy of the REMONSTRANCE.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the Electors of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"As long as we have any Confidence left in the Integrity of your Majeſty's Intentions, and in the Sincerity of your Declarations, we cannot ceaſe moſt humbly, though earneſtly, to implore your Royal Interpoſition in Behalf of a loyal and much injured People. We have already petitioned your Majeſty for the Diſſolution of the preſent Parliament. That Power is wiſely and inconteſtibly placed by the Conſtitution in your Majeſty, for the Benefit of your People. There are but two Situations in which it can be exerciſed; either when the People are diſſatisfied, or when they are ſatisfied, with the Conduct of their Repreſentatives. If your Majeſty means wholly to decline this Power, as irreconcileable with the Principles of the Conſtitution, the People will loſe a conſtitutional Remedy. If your Majeſty means to retain it, and to exerciſe it only in the latter Caſe, as it has been very recently, and without Struple, exerciſed over the American Aſſemblies, it can never be a Benefit; but, on the contrary, muſt be a grievous Injury to your Subjects. Your faithful City and Liberty of Weſtminſter do therefore moſt earneſtly implore your Majeſty to exert it now, when the whole Kingdom is moſt juſtly and generally offended with the Conduct of this Parliament.

With the moſt dutiful Reſpect to your Majeſty, and with the moſt inviolable Attachment to your Royal Perſon and Family, we beg Leave to repreſent to your Majeſty that the Redreſs of every Grievance, the Security of all our violated Rights, the Relief of all our Sufferings, the Prayer of every Petition, the Reſtoration of Unanimity, Harmony, and Peace (ſo often recommended by your Majeſty from the Throne) are all entirely in your Majeſty's Power to beſtow; for the Injuries we have ſuſtained, and the Evils of which we complain, have been voted and produced by your Majeſty's own Miniſters, Officers, and Servants, and by thoſe Members of Parliament eſpecially who are under the immediate Influence of the Crown.

Your Majeſty has long been ſo happily ſituated as to have a Choice of Means to give Redreſs and Contentment to your People, either by removing ſuch of your Servants who have done the Wrong (inſtead of diſmiſſing thoſe who refuſed their Concurrence) or by diſſolving the preſent Parliament; that ſo ſince no adequate Proviſion has hitherto been made to prevent the Crown, and its Miniſters, from chooſing all their Servants and Dependents from amongſt the Repreſentatives of the People, the People, by a freſh Election, may have an Opportunity of chooſing for their Repreſentatives thoſe who ſhall not be the Servants and Dependents of the Crown and its Miniſters.

By the Choice of independent, unbiaſſed, and real Repreſentatives of the People, and by the Meaſures which ſuch Men will naturally take for our Security, we truſt, under the good Providence of God, that we ſhall not continue to ſee in this Kingdom Electors denied the Right of Election, Juries denied the Right of Judgment, and Petitioners denied the Right of Complaint."

After Mr. Wilkes had ſigned, as Chairman, the foregoing Remonſtrance, he ſaid to Mr. Sawbridge, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, that he always ſhould moſt cheerfully ſubmit his Opinion to the Majority of his Friends, but that he feared the preſent Remonſtrance would have no more Effect than the former, and be only another Paper Kite for his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. It has been ſince preſented to his Majeſty, by Sir Robert Bernard, but no Anſwer returned.

Receipt to cure French Vanity, and Spaniſh Inſolence. "Go to Portſmouth, and take of Ships of the Line, made of true Britiſh Heart of Oak, *quantum ſufficit*, and diſtribute among theſe ſome Thouſands of Engliſh Sailors; let the Royal George ride at their Head up the Atlantick, and let Hawke thunder in the Stern. Thus equipped, ſteer left-hand Ways to Breſt and Cadiz; bombard the latter, and ſalute the former, in the Engliſh Way, with *un Coup mortel*. This Doſe will be ſo effectual that it will require no Repetition; it will at once make the French polite, and the Spaniards courteous."

A true Anecdote of the late Mr. Whitefield. "In the early Part of his Life, this Gentleman was preaching in the open Fields, when a Drummer happened to be preſent, who was determined to interrupt his pious Buſineſs, and rudely beat his Drum in a violent Manner, in Order to drown the Preacher's Voice. Mr. Whitefield ſpoke very loud, but was not ſo powerful as the Inſtrument. He therefore called out to the Drummer, in theſe Words, "Friend, you and I ſerve the two greateſt Maſters exiſting, but in different Callings; you beat up for Volunteers for King George, I for the Lord Jeſus Chriſt. In God's Name, then, do not let us interrupt each other; the World is wide enough for us both, and we may get Recruits in Abundance." This Speech had ſuch an Effect that the Drummer went away in great good Humour, and left the Preacher in full Poſſeſſion of the Field."

November 2. A Gentleman of this City was a few Days ago called on to give his Reaſons for refuſing to pay the Land Tax for his Eſtates in a certain County, or ſuffer his Tenants to pay it. He anſwered, that he will never pay a Farthing until he is legally repreſented in Parliament, and that if his Tenants pay the Tax he will not allow it to them again.

November 3. We have it averred to us that a certain Nobleman (againſt whom the Proceedings of Wedneſday, at Weſtminſter, were particularly pointed) happening, juſt after the breaking up of the Aſſembly, to meet, in Saville Row, a Patriot Commoner of great Fortune, his Lordſhip cried out, "Well, Sir, what have been the Motions of the Raggamuffins in Weſtminſter Hall?" "Why, my Lord, the Raggamuffins have unanimouſly carried a Motion to have no *Impeachment* until they are ſure of *Diſſolution*."

It was reported this Morning that the reſpectable Inhabitants of two of our American Colonies have thought of petitioning Government for an Augmentation of Troops to be ſtationed in their Capital, to protect the Subjects from the Violence of a licentious Rabble.

Lord Bute, it is confidently ſaid, is now at the Court of Madrid, in Diſguiſe.

November 5. His Majeſty has commanded Orders to be tranſmitted to all the Governours of Forts, both in and out of Great Britain, to ſend an Account of their Strength, and loſe no Time in making Application for ſuch Supplies of Men and Ammunition as are neceſſary for the greater Security of thoſe Places from the Depredations of any Enemy.

November 6. It is ſaid that a Body of Gentlemen, not fewer than fifty in Number, at a Meeting held in the City on Friday Evening, came to the unanimous Reſolution of not paying any Land Tax this Year.

Extract of a Letter from Ayr, *in* Scotland, *October* 28.

"Mr. Duff, Sheriff of Ayr, is adviſed from Stanraer, and the weſt Coaſt, as well as from the Iſle of Man, that the Plague has broke out in that Iſland. If this is a Fact, it will be very difficult to prevent its being communicated to Britain; for the Iſle of Man is inhabited by a Neſt of Smugglers, and from Greenock to Liverpool is crowded with their Adherents. You ſee the Riſk we run. I wrote this becauſe it came from a ſure Hand."

Another Paper contradicts this Account, and ſays there is no infectious Diſorder in the Iſle of Man.

On Thurſday laſt Captain Ferguſon, late of a Ship belonging to Virginia, was lodged in Wood Street Compter, on a Charge againſt him for the wilful Murder of two Sailors and a Boy, on Board the laſt Ship, on the high Seas. He was on Saturday examined before the Lord Mayor, when the Facts appearing very clear, by the Depoſitions of two Seamen who were on Board the Veſſel, he was committed to the above Priſon, in Order to take his Trial at the next Seſſion of Admiralty, which will be held ſome Time next Month.

Killigrew being told that King Charles the ſecond's Reign was ſave, ſaid "No Wonder, when his Majeſty has been led by it ſo long."

November 7. It is now poſitively ſaid, at the weſt End of the Town, that a reſpectable Part of the preſent Armament will, in a few Days, be diſpatched for the Tagus, to procure a full Satisfaction for the many Inſults done to our Commerce by the moſt ungrateful Court of Portugal, whoſe Country we have ſaved in Time of War and Famine.

The Edgar Man of War is getting ready for the North Sea, with all Expedition.

We hear Vice Admiral Sir William Burnaby will have the Command of a Squadron of Men of War deſtined for the Jamaica Station.

Letters from Gibraltar mention that all the Britiſh Ships in the Mediterranean are now collected into one Fleet, which lies near the Straits commanded by Admiral Proby.

The Magiſtrates of Edinburgh have offered a Reward of two Guineas to every able Seaman, and one Guinea to every ordinary Seaman, over and above his Majeſty's Bounty, who ſhall voluntarily enter to ſerve on Board the Royal Navy on or before the 30th Inſtant.

November 13. The following Letter was on Saturday ſent to Lloyd's Coffeehouſe in Lombard Street, dated Portſmouth, November 9.

"At Spithead there are ſixteen Sail of Men of War, under the Command of Admiral Geary. There are alſo at Spithead the Ship Yſelmonde, an outward bound Eaſt Indiaman, which has on Board two Hundred and eighty ſix Men, of whom there are upwards of ninety very ill with a violent Fever. Six of her Complement are already dead, as are alſo two Cuſtomhouſe Officers who were put on Board her. The Fever they have, it is ſaid, is very contagious."

A Letter from Admiral Geary has been tranſmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, and the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, acquainting them with the above unhappy Event, and that he has taken every Precaution to prevent the infectious Diſorder from ſpreading, having placed a Guard round the Ship, to prevent any of the Crew going on Shore. The Admiral alſo ſent Phyſicians and Apothecaries on Board, who are all of Opinion that the Diſorder is contagious. The Crew, &c. are to be carried to Stangate Creek, where an Hoſpital Ship will be ſtationed for them to perform Quarantine.

Lord Harcourt, who ſet out Yeſterday for France, and Count de Guigne, Ambaſſadour from thence, are expected to meet at Calais this Day.

We hear much about the Manila Ranſom. Should it not be ſettled to the Satisfaction of this Kingdom, in the preſent Negotiation carrying on by our Miniſtry, or made a Point of our Quarrel, ſhould a War enſue, there is a Way of deciding the Difference which has not been thought of; namely, commencing a Suit againſt his Catholick Majeſty. Nor is this Proceeding without Precedent; the King of Spain (ſays Mr. Selden) was outlawed in Weſtminſter Hall, I being of Counſel againſt him. A Merchant had recovered Coſts againſt him in a Suit, which, becauſe he could not get, we adviſed to have the King outlawed for not appearing; and ſo he was. As ſoon as Gondemar heard that, he preſently ſent the Money, by Reaſon, if his Maſter had been outlawed, he could not have had the Benefit of the Law, which would have been very prejudicial, there being then many Suits depending between the King of Spain and our Engliſh Merchants.

If War with Spain is unavoidable (ſays a Correſpondent) let us comprehend France in our Declaration. Let no Chicanery, on the Side of the latter, put off the Blow until ſhe is able to ward it away. The Houſe of Bourbon is united; and when any Branch of it pretends to be your Friend, while the others are at War, that Branch means to deceive. We know where France is vulnerable; Fortune herſelf cannot prevent her Sugar Iſlands from falling into our Hands: Turn the Wealth of her Weſt Indies into our own Commerce, and ſhe loſes the Means of continuing the War.

The following Promotions are immediately to take Place, in Conſequence of the Duke of Argyle's Death: The Earl of Panmure to be Colonel of the Scots Grays. Major General Mackay to be Colonel of the twenty firſt Regiment of Foot, vice Lord Panmure. Major General Urmſton, of the Guards, to be Colonel of the ſixty fifth Regiment of Foot, vice General Mackay.

Orders are given for Detachments of the Royal Regiment of Artillery to be in Readineſs to embark for the Iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey.

Yeſterday Summonſes were iſſued for a Court of Common Council to meet at Guildhall next Thurſday, to conſider of a proper Bounty to be given by the Corporation to able bodied Seamen; his Lordſhip being of Opinion that the Fleet will be more expeditiouſly manned by that ſalutary Method than by impreſſing. Some other intereſting Matters will alſo come under the Conſideration of the Court.

A Letter received Yeſterday from Portſmouth mentions that the Diſtemper on Board the Dutch Ship at that Place is no other than what we call the Jail Diſtemper, having ſeveral Felons on Board, which they were carrying to the Eaſt Indies.

A certain popular Gentleman having lately taken the Lead in ſome publick Proceedings, contrary to the Opinion of many eminent Lawyers, we are told that the Security given for his good Behaviour for ſeven Years is likely to be agitated, during the preſent Term, at Weſtminſter.

On Friday laſt the Aldermen Townſend, Sawbridge, and Oliver, requeſted the Lord Mayor to call a Common Council, to conſider of a Bounty for Seamen, which his Lordſhip readily granted for Thurſday. It is ſuppoſed that ſome of the Common Council will move at the ſame Time for a Remonſtrance, that they may convince his Majeſty that whilſt they are deſirous to ſhow the utmoſt Alacrity in his Service they are determined to have Redreſs for the Injuries the Conſtitution has received from his Miniſters.

[illegible] that the common Cry amongst the People in Spain is for Peace with the English.

An elegant House is taken in Hill Street, Berkley Square, for the Reception of Dr. Lucas, the Irish Patriot, who is speedily expected in this Capital.

November 14. Letters from Gibraltar mention that five Spanish and four French Men of War of the Line lately passed the Gut, and appeared to be bound to some Port to the northward.

We hear the Admiralty Office has received Advice that the Malignity of the Fever on Board the Dutch East India Ship at Portsmouth abates daily.

A Bill, it is said, is intended to be brought in to take away the Charter from the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

We are informed that the Authors of the intended Assassination of her Imperial Majesty the Czarina, have been happily discovered. This wicked Conspiracy, after tracing it through a Variety of Labyrinths, has at last been fixed upon the House of Bourbon. The French King's Ambassadour at St. Petersburg has been fully proved to be charged by his Court with this Commission. In Consequence of this Discovery the French Ambassadour now at Petersburg is a close Prisoner in his own House, where he is guarded Day and Night by a military Detachment, and most probably, in a few Days, will be sentenced to the Punishment due to so black a Crime, which, in that Country, is the Knout.

A Correspondent informs us that Debates in the lower Room of the Robinhood Society, Yesterday, were agitated with great Warmth. Mr. Barry spoke near an Hour and a Half, Mr. Buck near an Hour, and Mr. Dodgewell finished the Opposition of the Day. The chief Charge brought against the Managers was that of their supinely enjoying themselves at their Country Seats during the Summer, instead of immediately beginning those Preparations for Blows which they are now in such a Panick about. That War had been meditating by our Enemies ever since the Conquest of Corsica, which, by the least hostile Measures here at Home, must have been prevented, and very thankfully too by the French, who would, at last, have been glad of any Pretence to have saved the Blood and Treasure which that Conquest cost them. That we are not prepared in any one Part of the World for a Stroke from the Enemy: Gibraltar, Minorca, the Fisheries, defenceless; and no Dependence on the Colonies for their hearty Support, as in the late War. Mr. Barrington talked of Faction and Sedition; which the Buck of the Society took to himself, and threatened to bring before them during the Season, in a regular Manner, a new Representation of St. George's Fields, which, from Materials he had procured, he was enabled to do. Mr. North acquitted himself by observing that had he prepared for Blows three Months ago Mr. Bourbon and his Family would have done the same. That, indeed, we then should have had rather the Start of them; but that, as it is, we have the Start of them, and every Advantage we could have had sooner. Mr. Barré was very confident that he *smelled* War, but Nothing more than *a very strong Smell* of it appeared from any Thing that fell in the Conversation of the Day.

A very pathetick Eulogium was, we hear, spoken in a certain Assembly Yesterday, on a lately deceased popular Commander, by Colonel Barré. His Description was so just, and his Language so elegant and affecting, that it drew Tears from almost every Eye.

Lord North, in Answer to a Hint that had been thrown out, that it was absurd to employ one Branch of the House of Bourbon to mediate our Differences with the other, offered a certain Assembly, on Tuesday last, "that England assumed no Mediator; that she was able to settle her own Disputes, and refused any Favours offered to her; and that he was certain the Gentlemen who censure said that Opinion must have collected his Information either from Newspapers or Coffeehouse Politicians."

Mr. Dowdeswell gladdened his Honour, in a certain House on Tuesday last, that he would, as usual, move to every Session, during this Parliament, against that Affirmation to restore to the People their Rights, which had been violated in the Determination upon the Middlesex Election.

We hear that on the Arrival of Mr. Potter from Madrid all the Papers relative to the Spanish Dispute (including the last Message) will be laid, by Order, before an English Assembly; before which Time neither the Court Party (as was proposed) nor the Publick, need expect to hear the least Syllable about the Matter from Authority.

Some have pretended to have unravelled one or two Articles in a late Speech of *Extraordinary* Supplies are earnestly sought for to defray the publick Expenses in equipping our Fleets, which shows that we are not the least Hope of having these Expenses (as Lord North intended) from Spain; and at the same Time proves that some more *extraordinary* Work is intended.

A Correspondent asks, why were not all Lord North's Messages and Remembrances directed to that *great* man the *Governour of Buenos Ayres*, who, according to the Tenor of a late Speech, was the Aggressor, and not the Spanish Ministry?

It is certain that there is a Junction of the Toulon and Corunna Fleets, consisting of twenty four Sail of the Line.

We are assured that the French King has lately sent Agents to Amsterdam, to negotiate a Loan on publick Security; which was refused unanimously, on so brittle a Foundation, as the Dutch termed it.

A Letter from Gibraltar says that two Spanish Frigates belonging to the Fleet stationed at Carthagena continually follow the British Squadron in the Mediterranean, at a Distance, to observe their Motions.

On Tuesday the Robinhood Debates commenced for the Winter Season, when both the Upper and Lower Societies were extremely full. The former transmitted, as usual, some Propositions to the latter; which, being read by the Chairman, were afterwards largely and lamely expatiated upon by Mr. Greville, from whom little could be heard, or understood, except a Motion for the Thanks of the Society for the above Propositions. He was seconded very audibly, in the sermonizing way, by Mr. Ap Rice. Considerable Objections, however, to these Thanks, were raised on the other Side of the Room, particularly by the great Performer Mr. Barrè, who poured forth his Eloquence for above an Hour, by the Glass; in the Midst of which a Thunder Storm broke forth that almost shook the Room, but, happily, a Calm soon succeeded. In the Course of this Oration much Freedom was taken with a certain Infatuation, that the late hostile Proceedings was *the Act of the Governour of Buenos Ayres*. He desired to be informed if it was certain that this Governour had acted from his own Motion, and not from the Instruction of his Court; in which Case he must have taken upon him to warn the English from Falkland's Island, afterwards to threaten them with a Force that should oblige them to leave the Place, and lastly, actually to send that Force, and all this without receiving Orders to do so from the King his Master. He added, with great Pleasantry, that he had formerly been well acquainted with this Governour, who was at that Time an Officer in a superiour Command, and had great Merit. "But little (says he) did my good Friend Don Francisco ever dream of arriving at this Pitch of Honour, and being considered by the King of Great Britain as his Enemy." But the Resentment of the King of Great Britain, it seems, was levelled, for two Years together, against a wretched Libeller, and now against the poor Governour of Buenos Ayres; against John Wilkes, Esquire, just come out of the King's Bench Prison, and my old Acquaintance Don Francisco.

In the Course of this Oration, the *not-wilous* Mr. Berrington, having been a little freely dealt with for sending some unintelligible Orders in the last War, Mr. Berrington declared that since he had been in Office he had written Letters upon Letters, Hundreds of Letters, and Thousands of Letters, nay he believed he might even say a Hundred Thousand Letters, without the least Fault having been found with any of them, except indeed one, about some Doings in St. George's Fields, which the Voice of Faction and Sedition had formerly misrepresented in that self-same Robinhood Society.

The Gentleman at whom this last Stroke was aimed (Mijnheer Burkenhoof) started from his Seat, returned the Blow with great Fury indeed, and swore by all the Gods that he then pledged himself to bring St. George's Fields into that Assembly Room, by Ways and Means he had lately procured, and which, he seemed to threaten, should confound his Antagonist, and astonish that Society. Much more was added in the menacing as well as the flowery Way.

It is remarkable that no Amendment to the *Propositions* was moved; so the Thanks of the Society, as usual, passed by a very great Majority.

On Tuesday Mr. Burke and Colonel Barrè convinced the Members of a certain great Assembly that they were as firm in the Cause of Freedom as ever, by their animated Attack upon the unaccountable Proceedings of the Premier, who was observed several Times to *turn pale and gnaw his nether Lip*.

The Complaint of the *Governour of Buenos Ayres*, in a certain Oration, looks as if a great Personage had been advised to call the *Servant* to an Account, instead of the *Master*.

His Majesty was attended Yesterday to the House of Peers by his Grace the Duke of Ancaster, and Lord Willoughby de Broke.

Yesterday the Duke of St. Alban's, Earl of Cholmondeley, Lord Harborough, and Lord Grantham, took the usual Oaths, and their Seats, in the House of Lords.

They write from Amsterdam that above eighty Tuns of Tea were actually shipped there lately for St. Eustatia, to be disposed of to the North American Traders.

James Cock, the Freeholder of Middlesex, applied by his Brother John Cock, to Mr. Alderman Wilkes, who advised every Step he pursued. After the Habeas Corpus was sued out, the Lords of the Admiralty not only granted his Discharge, but sent it down to him by Express, at their own Expense, before the Habeas Corpus could be served.

The Case of Press Warrants has been accurately stated, by the Direction of the Lord Mayor, and sent to Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Wedderburn, for their Opinion.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, November 13.

"The Account I have seen in the Papers about the Disorder on Board the Dutch East Indiaman being erroneous, and calculated to alarm the Publick, I think it necessary to acquaint you that though it is true the two Tidesmen who came on Shore sick from this Ship have died of the Fever they got on Board her, yet it is equally true that it has not been communicated to either of their Families, or to any other Person. It is rumoured that Mrs. Hayter, of Gosport, died with the same Fever; but she really did not. The Fever in Question is, no Doubt, a very bad One, but is Nothing more than a Fever, and such as is not uncommon on Board a Ship crowded with a Number of Men; many of whom, in the present Case, were taken from the Jail in Holland.

"Effectual Precautions have been used to prevent a Communication of the said Fever to the Crews of any of his Majesty's Ships at this Port, or to any of the Inhabitants of this or the neighbouring Towns. The ready and powerful Assistance afforded by Admiral Geary to the proper Officers of the Customs, upon this Occasion, is highly meritorious."

CLUB NEWS.

Sir William Meredith, in a certain Club, on Tuesday, observed that what seemed most extraordinary to him in the Speech was that the Governour of Buenos Ayres should be the only Prince mentioned to have committed Hostilities against the King of Great Britain, and wanted to know what mighty Potentate this Governour of Buenos Ayres was, that dared to attack his Majesty's Dominions without Provocation. That he feared there was Something covered under that Deceit; that it seemed to proclaim to all Europe the Subterfuge that the English Ministry wanted to take Advantage of, by disclaiming the Act of their Governour, and thereby evading the Stroke that ought to have been returned, before it was in their Power to repel it. As to the Mention made of our Colonies, he said that he did not like that vindictive Spirit that seemed to threaten Vengeance against the only Protestant Colony on which this Country can with Confidence rely against the common Enemy, and wished the Ministry would declare openly what was their Intention. That he had, during the Recess, Opportunities of discovering the Satisfaction with which the Accounts were received, by the Manufacturers of this Kingdom, that the Spirit of Opposition was beginning to subside in our Colonies. That our Brethren in America were again sending their Orders to their Correspondents as usual, and Commerce was returning to the old Channel. That what was now threatened against the Massachusett's Bay would again tend to rouse that Spirit of Combination that was now, in a great Measure, at Rest, and which would gradually die away if no fresh Matter of Aggravation was proposed to increase them. That, for his Part, he thought every American had as just a Title to all the Rights of English Freedom as he himself had; and that he would as soon give his Vote for the Deprivation of his own Rights as for that of his Fellow Subjects on the other Side the Atlantick. That he had always opposed the Measures that had brought on the Dispute, and should ever oppose every Measure that was likely to continue it.

It was farther observed, on this Subject, that the Ministry had Nothing to boast of with Regard to the late Resolutions of the Americans to renew their Commerce with the Mother Country, who had done no more than the King of Prussia, and every other wise Prince did, in the Conduct of commercial Affairs. When any of his Neighbours think it Policy to lay a Duty on any Commodity that is imported into his Country, he immediately lays a greater Duty, which amounts to a Prohibition of that Commodity. Just so the Americans: When, upon commercial Principles, a Duty was laid on certain Commodities that were imported into America, they immediately, upon commercial Principles, entered into an Agreement not to receive any of those Commodities; when, upon commercial Principles, you thought proper to repeal those Duties, they again, upon commercial Principles, agreed to receive them. You still continue to retain the Duty upon Tea, to show your Sovereignty; they still continue their Agreement not to receive that Commodity, to show you that they deny it. What, therefore, is there in this but the most consummate Policy, and the most determined Firmness that can animate any People whose Liberty is at Stake?

After all, the grand Question, *Peace or War*, was by no Means answered on this Occasion. It seemed, however, to be the Opinion that War is at no great distance. Mr. Barré, indeed, thought it to be very near. He is allowed to have an excellent Nose, and he declared that he *smelled* it.

An Estimate of MAN's HAPPINESS, *considered in different Points of View.*

GOOD and Bad, Affluence and Want, Felicity and Misfortune, are great or little just as we suit ourselves to them. Some look upon little Accidents as great Afflictions, and a slender Advantage as high Prosperity. When a sumptuous Dinner was once presented to Lysander he ordered the Helotes, or Lacedemonian Slaves, to eat it, and contented himself with his own ordinary Diet. Agesilaus receiving a Present of fine Liquors and Provisions, kept no Part for himself but some Meal. He is the richest Man who desires no Superfluity, and wants for no Necessary.

It is in vain to commiserate a Person who does not feel unhappy, and wrong to account any one happy who feels miserable. That Man is rich who thinks he abounds, and he is contented who slights Misfortunes. The discontented rich are poor, and those unhappy whom small Misfortunes subdue.

The Man addicted to Sorrow is not joyful in Prosperity, and a rich Miser may live worse than a Beggar. Fortune, in itself, is neither good nor bad but as we comport with it; and, in this Sense, every Man makes his own Fortune.

If Losses happen to a Friend, we condole with him; but if he is neither dejected nor made miserable by them, can we condole with him in this Situation? We should rather felicitate him upon his coming off victorious after an Engagement. Misfortunes touch not him who does not feel them.

On the other Hand, we may go to felicitate a Friend upon some great good Luck and find him unhappy; some small Accident may have ruffled his Mind, and rendered him unattentive to his good Fortune. In this Case, our intended Congratulation may justly be turned to Condolance; for though his Disasters are slender, yet they are afflicting if he lays them to Heart. It is not the Thing in itself that torments us, but the Thoughts and Feelings we have of it. If we arm ourselves, and make a Stand against Misfortunes, we suffer the less. He who valiantly meets his Enemy often obtains an honourable Capitulation. It is always a Comfort and an Honour to meet Misfortunes bravely, for no Man can prove his Courage but by Trial.

To show that good or bad Fortune is just as it is felt we need only resume the Consideration of Master and Servant; for Masters, in general, appear no happier than their Servants. We are not to look for Contentment in Palaces alone, but may as well find it in Huts. I one Day visited two particular Persons. The first was Master of an elegant House and Garden. I asked him if he expected good Fruit that Year. He answered, he could say Nothing of his Garden, because he scarce ever went out of his Bedchamber. The second was so confined, in a little dark Room, that I thought him incommodiously lodged; but he found many Conveniences, which I could not see, in this close Apartment. He told me how still and quiet his Chamber was; that it enjoyed the Summer's Sun, and felt no Winter Blasts. Among other Things, he showed me his Pleasure Garden, which consisted of a few Flower Pots ranged on the Outside of his Window; then asked me what I thought of his Habitation. I assured him I was just come from a Gentleman of Fortune, who did not enjoy so many Conveniences. Indeed a Gentleman may be poor in the Midst of Plenty, but to be discontented with Riches is accumulated Poverty.

We must not judge a Thing to be great or little with Regard to our own Opinions, but as it affects the Possessor. A Man may be more justly congratulated upon possessing what we think a Trifle than upon enjoying what we esteem a substantial Good, provided the Possessor be delighted with the former, and dislikes the latter. If a Person purchase a Title he may appear to us deserving of Commiseration, because he parts with his Money, which we call a Good, to buy an empty Name, or Shadow of a Thing; yet, if the Person is really and internally rejoiced at his Purchase, it proves no Shadow to him, but a Substance, for a Man's Mind is his Kingdom. The Purchaser bestows his Money well who remains satisfied with his Bargain.

If a Misfortune befal us, and we think it well it was no worse, the Hurt cannot be great. An Emperour of Japan, being born under the Constellation of the Dog, conceived such an Affection for the canine Species that he ordered, whenever a Dog died, the Owner of him should carry the Carcass to a certain Burying Ground appointed for that Purpose. As a Gentleman was one Day sweating under the Load of his dead Dog, and complaining of the Hardship of the Order, his Friend, to comfort him, said, "We have Reason to thank God that the Emperour was not born "under the Horse, for a Horse would have been a much heavier Burthen." Could any ancient Greek Philosopher have moralised better upon the Occasion!

There is Nothing more strange, and at the same Time more common, than for one Man to judge of another by his own Taste. We hear, every Day, one Neighbour censuring another for his Manner of Life; though Nobody can determine which of the two leads the best whilst each of them follows his own Inclination. We say, to a Proverb, "Every Man as he likes;" and whoever lives according to his own Liking always lives happily, though, in his Neighbour's Eye, he may appear to live miserable. He who follows his own Inclination is happy. When we censure another's Manner of eating and drinking, his Studies or his Labours, his solitary or sociable Life, &c. it is no better than saying, "Regulate your Appetite "according to mine, and, though your Taste and Constitution may be "different, yet live as I and others do." This is downright Tyranny, and making one Man the Tormentor of another; for to deprive me of what I like is robbing me of my Choice, and natural Liberty. He who would regulate other Peoples Taste according to his own behaves like a Child who says to his Bird, "Thou shall sleep in my own Bed;" then puts the little Creature into his Bosom, goes to Bed with it, and finds it dead in the Morning.

Those who exhort others to live after their Manner consider not that they relished, in their Youth, the very Things they dislike in advanced Age, and now follow with Pleasure the Studies they formerly disliked. To compel old People to use their youthful Recreations would be robbing them of their present Enjoyment. "Other Times other Manners, other "Minds other Pleasures." I had formerly Pleasure in dancing, for which at present I find no Relish; and if any Man censures me for this, he may as well censure me for being grown older. If we duly observed this Change of Taste in ourselves, we should not declaim against those Ways of others which are as natural as our own, nor exhort our Friends to follow our Examples, which is no other than kindly endeavouring to deprive them of their Solace and Comfort.

One Man pities his Neighbour for walking on Foot, who, in Return, pities him for using a Coach. For my Part, I pity neither, provided they both are pleased. I do not even pity the Russian Women, who beg a Beating of their Husbands; but look upon them as happy, if they really relish this Kind of Repast. Our Tastes are various, and produce good Effects in the World. Some are pleased with Concords, others more with Discords, in Musick. Some prefer the Cry of a Pack of Hounds to a Concert, as a certain Scythian General preferred the Neighing of a Horse to the Sound of a Trumpet. Those Things suit every Man best which are most agreeable to him. Whatever is good or bad for us, in our own Estimation and Experience, is good or bad in Reality. An imaginary Illness is real to the Person, and imaginary Honour real to the Possessor. Hence, if any Man rejoices in a Title, I congratulate with him, not upon Account of the Title, but on Account of his Joy. As our Taste must not regulate that of others, we should not call a Pleasure unnatural because it does not suit with our Nature; nor ought we to censure the Inclinations of others merely because they contradict our own, but rather encourage every Man to follow the Bent of his particular Nature and Appetite, provided we do not countenance hurtful Pleasures. We must check and restrain all such Inclinations, both in ourselves and others, as tend to impair and destroy the Body, wound the Mind, and bring Misery upon Man. Here we must all sacrifice our Taste to our Happiness. In other Respects, it is best to follow Nature; and we may justly esteem those happy who are at Liberty to do it.

If Diogenes lived contented in his Tub, he was as happy as Alexander. Equal Content will render Men equally happy, in the different Situations of Life.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 7.

THERE is a Report in Town that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, Governour of New York, is appointed to the Command of this Dominion; that Sir William Draper is to have his Government; and that Colonel George Mercer will succeed Governour Tryon in that of North Carolina.

The Vessel mentioned, in our last, to have been cast away off Bermuda, was not the Property of Mr. Glassell of Fredericksburg, but of Mr. Glasford, Merchant in Glasgow.

Advertisements.

IT is hoped, and expected, that all those who still continue in Arrear to the late Governour's Estate will settle their Accounts with the Treasurer some Time in the succeeding *April* General Court at farthest, that the Gentlemen appointed to manage his Lordship's Affairs in this Country may be enabled to close their Accounts, and remit whatever Balance remains to his Lordship's Executor.

MR. *William Cole*, still in Prison Bounds, in *Charles City*, through the Rigour of some of his Creditors, having applied to me to build him a House in Order to spend his Days therein, I have persuaded him, before he resolves finally on that Measure, to give me Leave to convene all his Creditors, to try whether some Terms of Accommodation cannot be agreed on to their mutual Satisfaction. I therefore appoint *Tuesday* the 10th Instant for their meeting at *Charles City* Courthouse, where I intend to be present myself.

3 W. BYRD.

PETERSBURG, *January* 29, 1772.

AS I intend for *Great Britain* soon, I earnestly request all Persons indebted to me to come immediately and settle their Accounts, by paying them off, or giving Bond. Such Accounts as are not settled before I go will be proved, and left in the Hands of Mr. *Richard Taylor* (whom I have appointed my Attorney) with Directions to bring Suits on the same, without Distinction. I have a complete Assortment of MEDICINES, UTENSILS for an Apothecary's Shop, and a Set of CHIRURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, which I will sell on very reasonable Terms. JAMES FEILD.

RICHMOND, *February* 6, 1772.

I INTEND to leave this Place by the first of *April* next, and to settle in *Williamsburg*; where I shall open a Shop on the main Street, near the Capitol, to clean and repair CLOCKS and WATCHES, and to make and sell all Sorts of GOLD and SILVER WORK, at the most reasonable Rates. Those who please to employ me may depend on their Work being done well, and expeditiously.

6 JAMES GALT.

CABIN POINT, *February* 1, 1772.

I INTEND for *Great Britain* soon.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 6, 1772.

FOUND a few Days ago, at Colonel *Burwell's* Ferry, on *James* River, a GOLD WATCH with a Shagreen Case, which seems to have lain there a considerable Time, as the Shagreen is quite rotten. The Owner describing the Watch, and proving his Property, may have it again by giving a Reward to the Finder, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement. Inquire at the Post Office, or of ROBERT NICOLSON.

PRINCE GEORGE, *February* 2, 1772.

FOUND by the Subscriber, on the 28th of last Month, in a Fodder Stack, in this County, belonging to Major *John Minge* of *Charles City*, ten Casks of TOBACCO, each containing, to the best of his Judgment, between one Hundred and one Hundred and twenty five Pounds; also a Parcel, or loose Bulk, containing about five Hundred Pounds. The Owner, on proving his Property, and paying the Penalty the Law directs, may have it by applying to

‖ THOMAS CLIFTON.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidders, on* Saturday *the* 2d *of* March, *on the Premises, in* Brunswick *County, on the south Side of* Meherrin *River*,

ELEVEN Hundred and ten Acres of LAND, altogether, or in Parcels, as may suit the Purchasers, on which are three Plantations, with sundry convenient Houses and Orchards; one of them has all necessary Houses for an Ordinary, situated in a very convenient Place for that Purpose, and is well known by the Name of *Randle's* Ordinary. One Half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the Day of Sale, and the other Half on the 15th of *January* 1772, the Purchaser, or Purchasers, giving Bond, with approved Security, to 2‖ JOSIAS RANDLE.

For SALE,

A LOT of LAND, in *Suffolk* Town, opposite the Courthouse, with a good Dwellinghouse, Storehouse, and all convenient Outhouses proper for a Merchant, in good Repair, and at present occupied by Mr. *Gardner Fleming*. Also a Lot of LAND near the River, with about three Acres of Marsh, through which a Creek is cut to the River, and a Causeway on the Side of the Creek, with a good Wharf to the best Water; a Pitch Kettle on the said Lot, set very conveniently, and a Tar House that will contain two Thousand Barrels of naval Stores. For Terms inquire of NATHANIEL FLEMYNG.

N. B. I intend to leave the Colony in the Spring.

CHESTERFIELD, *January* 1, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 22d of *December*, a Mulatto Man Slave named WILL, about five Feet eight Inches high, ſix and twenty Years of Age, an active ſtrong well made Fellow. He has broke open my Store, and ſtolen many Things, *viz.* Shag, Broadcloth, Linen, Hats, and Checks. I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a Freeman, in Order to make his Eſcape by Water. Whoever brings the ſaid Slave to me, if taken fifty Miles from Home, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS Reward; if farther, or nearer, in Proportion to the Diſtance; and, as he is outlawed, I will give TEN POUNDS Reward for his Head, if ſeparated from his Body. He has been much whipped for the Crime he committed, and expects to be hanged if taken; therefore he muſt be well ſecured. HENRY BATTE.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on *Saturday* the 26th of *January*, an indented Servant Man named WILLIAM READ. He is a well ſet Fellow, about five Feet ten Inches high, and ſpeaks the Weſt Country Dialect pretty broad; had on, and took with him, a dark coloured Duffil ſhort Frock Coat, a Pair of blue Plains Breeches with a ſpotted Cotton Waiſtband, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, Check Shirt, and *Virginia* made Shoes. He is a Farmer, and underſtands Something of making and laying Bricks. Whoever delivers the ſaid Servant to me at *Weſt Point*, in *King William* County, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

Tf JOHN WEST.

RUN away, ſome Time laſt Spring, from the Subſcriber's Plantation at the *Green Mountain*, in *Albemarle* County, a Negro Man named GEORGE. He is a tall dark coloured Fellow, ſpeaks broken *Engliſh*, has ſeveral long Marks down each of his Cheeks, and was clothed as Plantation Negroes generally are. This ſame Fellow formerly left his Overſeer, and was out near two Years; he rambled, as I was informed, as low down the Country as the County of *King William*, and was at laſt taken up in the County of *Hanover*. Whoever apprehends and will deliver him either to Mr. *Charles Sims* in *Albemarle*, Mr. *William Walker* at *Weſtham*, in *Henrico*, or to me in *Williamſburg*, ſhall be genteelly rewarded, in Proportion to the Trouble he may be at.

Tf RO. C. NICHOLAS.

Twenty five Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Cumberland* County, *Virginia*, the firſt of *June* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro Man Slave named WILL, near ſix Feet high, thirty five Years old, and well made; his Face is often full of Bumps. He was ſeen with a forged Paſs, ſigned by *Charles Clark*, at *John Bibb's*, on *Roanoke* River, near *Jefferſon's* Ferry, and paſſed for a Freeman, by the Name of *Auſtin Couſins*. He endeavoured to get another Paſs, to go into *Carolina*; which if he did it is probable he may have changed his Name, as he is an artful Fellow. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Slave, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above Reward; or if ſecured in any Jail, and advertiſed in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, TEN POUNDS Reward. As he is outlawed, I will give TEN POUNDS for his Head, or for a proper Certificate to entitle me to be allowed for him by the County.

ANTHONY MARTIN.

FEBRUARY 1, 1771.

N. B. GEORGE KELLY, an *Iriſhman*, about ſix Feet high, ſtout made, who talks big and loud, and is of a mean Character, had ſome Dealings with the above Slave before he ran away, and I have Reaſon to think harboured him ſome Time after. The ſaid *Kelly*, with his Wife and one Child, ran away in *Auguſt*, and croſſed *Roanoke* River, at *Jefferſon's* Ferry. It is probable the Slave had ſome Place appointed to meet him in *Carolina*; and if they are together, I have no Doubt will endeavour to make him paſs for a Freeman.

THE Officers, and others, who may be principally intereſted in the Grant of two Hundred Thouſand Acres of Land under Governour Dinwiddie's *Proclamation in* 1754, *and confirmed to them by an Order of Council of the* 15th *of* December 1769, *are earneſtly requeſted to meet at* Winchester *on* Monday *the* 4th *of* March *next.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Purſuant to a Decree of Auguſta *Court*,

SUNDRY very fine SLAVES will be ſold at *Fort Lewis*, in *Botetourt* County, on *Saturday* the 2d of *March* next, for ready Money; being part of the Eſtate of *Alexander Boyd*, deceaſed.

DAVID ROSS.

NORFOLK, *January* 25, 1771.

A SMALL CARGO OF

LISBON SALT

TO BE SOLD BY

4 INGLIS & LONG.

MECKLENBURG, *January* 22, 1771.

I INTEND to leave the Colony the enſuing Spring, and to return in the Fall. In my Abſence the Buſineſs will be carried on, as formerly, by Mr. *Joſeph Speed*.

2‖ ALEXANDER BOYD.

PITTSYLVANIA, *January* 14, 1771.

I INTEND to leave the Colony in *February* next.

2‖ CHAMPNESS TERRY.

ALBEMARLE, *January* 1, 1771.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber has loſt Bonds, &c. to the Amount of two Hundred and twenty five Pounds, *viz. Thomas Johnſon*, Minor, with *John Boſwell* Security, for one Hundred Pounds; *Rowland Jones* do. for a Hundred Pounds; *Henry Rowland* do. for eleven Pounds ten Shillings; *Thomas Tadlock* do. for three Pounds; and *Iſaac Pew* do. for nineteen Shillings; likewiſe an Order on *Orlando Jones* for nine Pounds, with Intereſt until paid: I hereby forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of any of the above Bonds, and will be much obliged to any One who delivers them to

CHARLES HUDSON.

NORFOLK, *January* 28, 1771.

WHEREAS Captain *James Mudie*, of *Gloucester* County, has taken into his Poſſeſſion (by a ſham Bill of Sale) from *Mary Cuningham*, of the ſame County, a Negro Wench named PHILLIS, and a Child called NANCY, ſince which Time the Wench has had ſeveral Children; and as I have Reaſon to believe the ſaid *Mudie* intends to ſell or convey them away in a private Manner, I hereby forewarn all Perſons from purchaſing any of the ſaid Negroes, as I ſhall take proper Steps to recover them, and will ſeize upon them wherever I can find them.

ABRAHAM COWPER.

URBANNA, *January* 25, 1771.

Journeymen Tailors,

who underſtand their Buſineſs well, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to

2 JOHN CRAINE.

Wanted an CHARTER, *to load Tar and Turpentine in* NORTH CAROLINA,

A VESSEL of about fifteen Hundred Barrels Burthen. For Terms apply to *James Marſden* in *Norfolk*, or the Subſcribers at *Richmond*; who have for Sale a Quantity of good SEINE TWINE.

Tf STORRS & ELLIS.

JANUARY 21, 1771.

ON the 10th of this Inſtant was found by a Negro, about ſeven Miles above *Peterſburg*, a SILVER WATCH. Any Perſon giving a proper Deſcription of the ſame, and paying the Expence of advertiſing, may have her by applying at Mr. *John Bland's* Store in *Blandford*.

2‖

ABOUT the 29th of *December* laſt a Cheſtnut bay MARE, belonging to Mr. *Henry Everon*, was taken out of my Paſture and rode away by a Negro Fellow of Colonel *Waſhington's*, and carried to the upper Quarter in *New Kent*, where ſhe has ſince been ſeen. She is about thirteen Hands high, between three and four Years old, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, a Snip on her Noſe, a hanging Mane and bob Tail, is a natural Pacer, but not branded. Whoever brings her to me, in *James City* County, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS DONCASTLE.

To be SOLD, *on* Tueſday *the* 19th *of* February, *at the late Dwelling Plantation of* Charles Walden, *deceaſed, near Mr.* Hubbard's, *in* Caroline *County, for ready Money*,

TWO Tracts of LAND, one whereon he lived containing a Hundred and ninety two Acres, the other on the oppoſite Side of *Mattapony* River, in *King William* County, containing one Hundred and twenty five Acres. Some Part of the Tract in *King William* the Widow is to have for her Life. Alſo twelve likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, STOCKS of all Sorts, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and ſome fatted PORK, which may be had of *John Walden* any Time before, about one Hundred Barrels of CORN, with the Fodder. An undoubted Title will be made to every Thing by

2 JOHN WALDEN, CHARLES WALDEN, } Executors.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 18th *of* February, *at the Subſcriber's Plantation, near* Burk's *Bridge, in* Caroline *County*,

ABOUT four Hundred Acres of very good LAND, being Part of the Tract he lives on. It is all firſt and ſecond low Grounds, very level, and will produce any Thing uſually cultivated in this Colony. It is ſubject to a Mortgage to Mr. *James Miller*, Merchant in *Port Royal*. Alſo ſeveral choice *Virginia* born SLAVES, amongſt which are ſome Tradeſmen, ſubject to a Mortgage to Mr. *Edmund Pendleton*. The Mortgagees will attend the Sale, allow a reaſonable Credit to be given, and releaſe their Intereſt, upon Bond and Security being given to them.

JOHN WILY.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidders, on* Thurſday *the* 28th *of* February, *on the Premiſes*,

THE Plantation whereon the Subſcriber now lives, containing one Hundred and ſeventy five Acres, with good Improvements upon it; the Terms for which will be agreed on at the Day of Sale. At the ſame Time will be ſold ten *Virginia* born SLAVES, for ready Money. Alſo will be ſold, or leaſed, nine Hundred Acres of LOW GROUNDS on *Meherrin* River.——I deſire that all my Creditors will meet me, the Day before the Sale, at my Houſe.

‖ SIMON TURNER.

To be SOLD, *on* Tueſday *the* 19th *of* February, *at the Plantation wherron* Drury Dunn, *deceaſed, lately lived, upon* Monk's Neck *Creek, about ſeven Miles from* Peterſburg, *in* Dinwiddie *County, for ready Money*,

EIGHTEEN likely SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, among whom are ſome fine Sawers, Coopers, and Carpenters. And at the ſame Time and Place will be ſold, upon Credit until the 10th Day of *December* next, about forty more likely SLAVES; alſo the Stocks of CATTLE, HORSES, and HOGS, a neat RIDING CHAIR, and all the HOUSE and KITCHEN FURNITURE, PLANTATION TOOLS, and a large Crop of CORN and FODDER, the Purchaſers giving Bond and approved Security to

2‖ WILLIAM DUNN, HENRIETTA DUNN, } Adminiſtrators.

To be SOLD, *and entered on immediately*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing by Eſtimation two Hundred and fifty Acres, in *Prince Edward* and *Charlotte* Counties, five Miles above *Moore's* Ordinary, and lies on both Sides of a main Road, which leads to moſt Places of Note on *James* and *Appomattox* Rivers. On the Premiſes are the following Houſes, moſtly new, and in good Repair. A Dwellinghouſe thirty two by ſixteen Feet, two good Rooms below, a Brick Chimney, with a Fireplace below and above, the Roof covered with Plank, and well ſhingled; two good Rooms might be made above, and at a very trifling Expenſe. A good Kitchen, with a Shed at the End, a Dairy, Stable, and Well, which affords excellent Water; and I believe there is a good Spring convenient. Some of the Land would produce Tobacco, but, in general, will anſwer for Grain of every Kind; and it is well timbered. It is thought to be the beſt Place in the upper Parts either for a Merchant or Ordinary Keeper, or both, as it lies on a very publick Road, and is convenient to a fine Tobacco Country. I purpoſe to ſell it at a very moderate Price, and will give five, ſix, ſeven, or eight Years Credit. Bond, and good Security, will be required, with Intereſt, to commence two Years after the Date of the Purchaſe. The Title is indiſputable. Apply to Mr. *Samuel Wimbiſh* in *Charlotte*, or to the Subſcriber in *Pittſylvania* County.

2 JOHN WIMBISH.

To be SOLD *at publick Auction, on* Tueſday *the* 19th *of next Month, purſuant to a Deed of Truſt from* Robey Coke *to the Subſcriber*,

ALL the HOUSES, and five LOTS of LAND, whereon the late *John Coke*, deceaſed, lived, in the City of *Williamſburg*, at preſent occupied by Mr. *Richard Hunt Singleton*. The Terms will be agreed on at the Sale, which will be on the Premiſes.

NORFOLK, *January* 26. Tdf. RICHARD BROWN.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Suffolk*, a Negro Wench with her Child, who ſays ſhe belongs to *George Jordan* of *North Carolina*; alſo a Negro Fellow, who ſays he belongs to *Benjamin Ruffin* of *Southampton* County. The Owners are deſired to ſend for them, and pay Charges to WILLIAM GRANBERY, Jailer.

JANUARY 15, 1771.

THE Inſtructions I have lately received renders it my Duty to urge the Payment of his Majeſty's Quitrents with the utmoſt Punctuality; the ſeveral Sheriffs, therefore, herein concerned, are deſired to take Notice that it is expected they will make their Payments immediately, for all Arrears, and in *June* and *October* next for the preſent Year's Collection. And whereas great Inconvenience attends the Payments being delayed until the Buſineſs of the General Court is over, Notice is hereby given that Merchants Notes will not be allowed in the Office, unleſs made payable the 25th of *April* and *October* in each Court.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

For SALE,

TWENTY Thouſand Acres of Land, in the Counties of *Frederick* and *Hampſhire*, which was advertiſed ſome Years ago in this Colony, and the neighbouring Provinces, and its Situation and Qualities then deſcribed; therefore think it needleſs to repeat them now. It will be ſold very cheap, and reaſonable Time of Payment will be allowed the Purchaſer, or Purchaſers, for one Half of the Purchaſe Money, who may be ſhown the Premiſes by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Wincheſter*.

BRYAN BRUIN.

THE Subſcriber has for SALE ſeveral valuable Plantations on *Roanoke* River, in *Halifax* County, *North Carolina*, with a Quantity of the beſt Tobacco low Grounds to each, and all in good Order for Cropping, and well improved; ſome likely Slaves, and Stocks of all Kinds.

‖ EDWARD MONTFORT.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to the Sheriff of *Southampton* County, greeting: We command you that you ſummon Captain *William*, and Heir at Law of Captain *William*, deceaſed, to appear before our Juſtices of ourſaid County Court, in Chancery, at the Courthouſe of the ſaid County, on the ſecond *Thurſday* in *February* next, to anſwer a Bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him and *Stephen Williamſon*, by *Thomas Williamſon*, and *John Hyndman*, Merchants; and this he ſhall in no Wiſe omit, under the Penalty of one Hundred Pounds; and have then there this Writ. Witneſs *Richard Kello*, Clerk of our ſaid Court, at the Courthouſe, the 10th Day of *January* 1771, in the eleventh Year of our Reign. RICHARD KELLO.

On Wedneſday *the* 13th *of* February *next will be* SOLD, *in the Town of* Blandford, *to the higheſt Bidders, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of* Walter Boyd, *deceaſed*,

A PARCEL of very valuable NEGROES, conſiſting chiefly of good Watermen, Houſe Servants, and a Man Cook and Gardener. Alſo ſeveral Flats that will carry from twelve to forty Hogſheads of Tobacco, completely fitted with Maſts, Sails, &c. Likewiſe ſome valuable Lots, in the ſaid Town, whereon is a commodious Dwellinghouſe, with all convenient Office Houſes, and a large Garden, formerly the Property of Mr. *Peter Randolph Bland*. At the ſame Time will be ſold a good Stock of Horſes and Cattle, a ſingle Chair, Carts, Drays, &c.

And on *Friday* the firſt of *March* will be ſold, on the Premiſes, his Plantation, in the Fork of *Nottoway* (*Amelia* County) containing about four Hundred Acres of very fine TOBACCO LAND, with Houſes and Land cleared ſufficient to work eight Hands; alſo the Crop of Corn and Fodder, and Plantation Utenſils thereon, a large Stock of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, about twenty choice Plantation NEGROES, moſtly *Virginia* born. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for the Lots, Houſes, and Land; and for the Negroes, Stock, &c. to the 15th of *June* next, for one Half, and for the other Half to the 15th of *December* following. Bond, with ſufficient Security, will be required by

The EXECUTORS.

*** All Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *Boyd* are deſired immediately to let them be known to the Executors, that they may provide for Payment; and all thoſe indebted are requeſted to diſcharge their Balances, or give Bond between this and the 25th of *April* next, for after that Time all open Accounts will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

MARY HILL, PETERSBURG, *has juſt imported, from* LONDON, *a Variety of* SILKS, MILLINERY, *and* JEWELS, *which ſhe will ſell at a very low Advance, for ready Money, or Merchants Notes.*

BEST white Luſtrings, plain and flowered white and black Satins, white Sarcenet, Alamode, white and black Perſians, ſuperfine white and black plain and flowered Satin Cloaks, Sarcenet and Perſian Shades, Tereſias, Satin Bonnets, black and white Silk Gloves and Mits, red &c. plain and netted Gauze, Book Muſlin, Stomachers and Sleeve Knots, laced and plain Caps, Boys Caps and Feathers, do. Hats, beſt black and white Satin Shoes, Calimanco do. Mens Leather Shoes, Breaſt Flowers, Plumes, black and white Blond Lace, beſt Handkerchiefs, common do. a Variety of Ribands, Fans, ſewing Silk, Silk Laces, Tape, Bobbin, Jacob's Ladder, Footing, Pins, Needles, Marbles, Skeleton Wire, beſt *French* Wax Necklaces, common do. Silver Watches, Paſte Shoe, Knee, Hat, and Shirt Buckles, Silver Thimbles, plated Spurs, Steel Watch Chains and Keys, beſt *French* Paſte Earrings, common do. a Variety of Paſte Hair Sprigs and Pins, Marcaſite do. Paſte Combs, plain Tortoiſe-ſhell and Horn do. *Briſtol* Sleeve Buttons and Studs, and a neat Aſſortment of Country made GOLD and SILVER WORK.

I expect a genteel Aſſortment of Jewels and Millinery Goods, with ſome Silks, early in the Spring. M. H.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Reverend Charles Jeffery Smith, *deceaſed, will be* SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidders, at* Providence Forge, New Kent *County, on* Monday *the* 18th *of* March,

ONE undivided Moiety of a Tract of good level LAND, well timbered with Pine, Oak, and Cypreſs, containing, by old Surveys, two Thouſand five Hundred Acres, with the Appurtenances, ſituated in the Counties of *New Kent* and *Charles City*, on both Sides of *Chickahominy* River, whereon are ſeveral Plantations in good Order for making Grain of all Sorts, which it produces very plentifully. There is on the Land a well built FORGE, in good Repair, with every thing neceſſary for carrying it on in the moſt profitable Manner; alſo two well built WATER GRIST MILLS, with three Pair of Stones, and a BOLTING MILL that goes by Water, which are well accultomed from both the ſaid Counties; likewiſe a well built SAW MILL. All which Works are convenient to Navigation, and on a large and conſtant Stream of Water. Alſo ſeveral Dwellinghouſes with Brick Chimnies, a large Storehouſe, Granary, Smith's Shop, and many other convenient Houſes; all newly built, in the beſt Manner; and a good FISHERY.

Alſo to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, one Half of a VESSEL, Burthen about twelve Hundred Buſhels, ſundry *European* and *Weſt India* GOODS, STOCKS of all Kinds, PLANK, SCANTLING, SMITHS TOOLS, and other Things; poſſeſſed by *Mr. Smith*, in Partnerſhip with Mr. *William Holt*.

At the ſame Time and Place will likewiſe be ſold a TRACT of good LAND, containing five Hundred Acres, adjoining the former, on which is a Brick Dwellinghouſe, and ſundry Outhouſes; a delightful Situation, with an agreeable Proſpect. Alſo two NEGROES, and a large and valuable Collection of BOOKS, of which Mr. *Smith* was ſole Owner. Credit will be allowed for one Half the Purchaſe Money for all Sums above fifty Shillings until the 30th of *April* next, and for the other Half until the 30th of *October*, the Purchaſers giving Bond, with good Security, to

JULIUS KING BURBIDGE, BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, } Executors.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Pittſylvania* County, on *Dan* River, containing nine Hundred and forty three Acres, great Part of which is extraordinary good low Grounds, with two Plantations now in Order for Cropping. Alſo one other Tract of LAND, on *Sandy* River, containing four Hunded Acres, with two Plantations thereon. The Land is good, and the Range inferiour to none. For Terms inquire of the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

THOMAS OWEN.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidders, at* Suffolk, *on the ſecond* Monday *in* February, *being* Nanſemond *Court Day, for Money, or Bills of Exchange*, Apru *Credit*,

THE Schooner WINDSOR, a well built new Veſſel, Quarter decked, ſquare Topſails, and completely rigged and furniſhed, Burthen about three Thouſand Buſhels. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe before the Day of Sale may know the Terms by applying to Meſſ. *Joſiah Granbery, John Driver*, or the Subſcriber. She has only made one Trip to *New York*, and may be ſeen at *Suffolk*.

JOHN KING.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in *Frederickſburg*, on the 26th of *December* laſt, a bay MARE about thirteen Hands high, with a roached Mane and bob Tail, her Brand I have forgot, though believe it was WF. She trots and canters very well, and is about nine Years old. Whoever will bring her to me ſhall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward.

GEORGE WEEDON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 24, 1771.

RUN AWAY from

the PRINTING OFFICE, laſt SATURDAY Night,

JAMES CAREY,

a Lad about ſeventeen Years of Age, whom (out of Compaſſion, and through his Importunity) we paid thirteen Pounds for, to releaſe him from being ſent to *Maryland* and ſold as a Servant. Although he might have been held as a Servant here, we rather choſe to get him bound as an Apprentice, to put him on a Footing with the other Lads in our Office. He has been well uſed, and genteelly clothed, which any One will eaſily diſcover from the Goodneſs and Quantity of the Cloaths he has taken with him. He has ten Shirts, four of them quite new, a new Suit of Cloaths, of a dark coloured German Serge, with yellow gilt Buttons; a new fine Hat, ſeveral Pair of good Worſted and other Stockings, new Shoes, and wears a black Silk Cravat. He has, beſides, a good Suit of Fuſtian, a light coloured Cloth Coat and red Flannel Jacket, and ſundry other Wearing Apparel. He is freſh coloured, wears his own Hair, generally tied behind, which is dark coloured, walks ſhort and quick, is ſtout made, ſpeaks thick, and much on the Brogue, he being a Native of *Ireland*. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Apprentice, ſo as we get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to the Southward.

PURDIE & DIXON.

POETS CORNER.

A PINCH of SNUFF.

OH Snuff! our fashionable End and Aim!
Strasburg, Rappee, Dutch, Scotch, whate'er thy Name!
Powder celestial! Quinteffence divine!
New Joys entrance my Soul while thou art mine.
Who takes, who takes thee not, where'er I range,
I smell thy Sweets, from Pall Mall to the Change.
By thee affisted Ladies kill the Day,
And breathe their Scandal freely o'er their Tea.
Nor less they prize thy Virtues when in Bed;
One Pinch of thee revives the vapour'd Head,
Removes the Spleen, removes the qualmish Fit,
And gives a brisker Turn to female Wit,
Warms in the Nose, refreshes like the Breeze,
Glows in the Head, and tickles in the Sneeze.
Without it, Tinsel, what would be thy Lot!
What——but to strut neglected and forgot.
What boots it for thee to have dipp'd thy Hands
In Odours wafted from Arabian Lands!
Ah! what avails thy scented Solitaire,
Thy careless Swing, and pertly tripping Air,
The crimson Wash that glows upon thy Face,
Thy modish Hat, and Coat that flames with Lace!
In vain thy Dress, in vain thy Trimmings shine,
If the Parisian Snuff-Box be not thine.
Let abject Souls the Clay form'd Tube assume,
And suck Virginia's Sleep-creating Fume:
I scorn to smoke, or chew the nauseous Quid;
Avert it Fashion! Decency forbid!
While they Delight the fiery Plant to puff,
Be mine to praise the Qualities of Snuff!
'Tis this alone that constitutes the Beau,
And fills his Nostrils with a purer Glow,
Supplies his Headpiece with Ideas new,
And lends fresh Spirit to the Billetdoux.
By this each Card more brilliant he indites,
Smiles when he reads, and giggles while he writes;
Hums o'er a Minuet, or essays to sing,
And leers with greater Pleasure on his Ring.
O fragrant Snuff! how does thy lively Grain
Invigorate the Lawyer's puzzled Brain!
By thee more clearly he discerns the Cause,
And solves each dry Conundrum of the Laws;
From the warm Argument he scorns to flinch,
Whilst thou canst kindly help him at a Pinch.
O pleasing Dust! how shall I speak thy Praise!
Too flat my Diction, and too weak my Lays!
Thou tickling Source of Sentiment refin'd!
Great Panacea to the drooping Mind!
Companion and Delight of all the Fair,
From Bet the Maid to hoighty in her Chair!
Be thou my Vademecum. I can go
Where trips the Jessamy, where struts the Beau;
Hence can look grave at Shelton's, dull at Poole's,
Stay at the Bedford, gallant at Will's.
Then, Bardolph, then, let not the Muse pass by,
Nor on thy Jars have rivetted her Eye.
Oh! were her Numbers half as good as thine,
What Strength, what Warmth, would animate her Line!
Then should thy Fame resound from Shore to Shore,
Till Tongues grew mute, and ecchо could no more.

NORFOLK, *January* 14, 1771.

RUN away last Night from the Ship *Boyne*, at *Gosport*, a Sailor Lad named DANIEL JOHNS. He is about eighteen or nineteen Years of age, well made, five Feet six or seven Inches high, and wears his own hair, which is short and black; had on a short blue Jacket, and Canvas Trowsers. It is imagined he went off in Company with three Seamen, from the said Ship, viz. GILES HAMMOND, thick, short, and stout made, of a fair Complexion, and has white Hair, tied behind; had on an old blue Jacket, and Canvas Trousers. PHILIP ROLLINGS, slender made, five Feet ten Inches High, of a fallow Complexion, and has short black Hair; had on an old red Jacket, and Check Trousers. ROGER GOUT, thick, short, and stout made, has dark Hair, is full faced, and much pitted with the Smallpox; had on a brown Jacket, and Canvas Trousers. Whoever secures the said *Daniel Johns* in any of his Majesty's Jails in this Colony, and will give Information thereof to the Subscribers, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward. INGLIS & LONG.

Who have for Sale Loaf, Lump, and Muscovado SUGAR; *Jamaica*, *Antigua*, *Grenada*, and *Northward* RUM; *Jamaica* SPIRIT; *Barbadoes* CANE SPIRIT; CHOCOLATE; SOAP; TALLOW CANDLES; *Susquehanna* River HERRINGS; *Madeira* WINE five Years old, *London* Quality; a small Quantity of *Pruniac* and *Frontiniac* WINE; a Parcel of WHEAT FANS, of the best Make; MARBLE FLAGS, twenty four Inches and a Half and twenty Inches square, blue and white veined; double OIL FLINTS, &c.

HEMP, WHEAT, FLOWER, and *Indian* CORN, taken in Payment.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Reverend *Charles Jeffry Smith*, deceased, or to the Partnership of the said *Smith* with *William Holt*, are desired to make Payment before the 18th Day of *March* next, or they must be sued without farther Notice. Mr. *Smith*'s Executors having no Power to grant any Indulgence. All Persons who have any Demands against Mr. *Smith*, or the said Partnership, are desired to make them known.

J. K. BURBIDGE, } Executors.
B. DANDRIDGE, }
WILLIAM HOLT.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a bay HORSE about fourteen Hands high, with a small Star in his Forehead, shod before, but no Brand perceivable; likewise a black MARE about four Feet six Inches high, with hanging Mane and switch Tail, but not branded. Posted, and appraised, the Horse to eight Pounds, and the Mare to five Pounds.

JOHN BELL.

To be SOLD, *on* WEDNESDAY *the* 13*th of* February, *pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mr.* Anthony Hay, *deceased*,

THAT noted and well accustomed Tavern in *Williamsburg* called the RALEIGH, which has every Convenience to it, and an exceeding fine Stable and Pasture adjoining. At the same Time will be sold the Stock of LIQUORS, a great Quantity of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, some CHAIRS and HARNESS, CARTS and HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.——Also a very good DWELLINGHOUSE on the back Street, where Mr. *Hay* formerly lived, with a large Cabinet Maker's Shop and Timber Yard, and all necessary Outhouses for a Family.——And on *Tuesday* the 7th of *May* will be sold, before the *Raleigh* Door, nineteen NEGROES belonging to the said Estate; among them a very good Cabinet Maker, a good Coachman and Carter, some fine Waiting Boys, good Cooks, Washers, &c.——Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above five Pounds, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security; and for the *Raleigh*, the Time of Payment will be agreed on at the Day of Sale.

WILLIAM TREBELL, } Executors.
ROBERT NICOLSON, }

N. B. All Persons who have Demands against Mr. *Hay*'s Estate are requested to make them speedily known, that Provision may be made for discharging them; and those indebted thereto are desired to make immediate Payment. It is hoped none of the Creditors will put the Estate to any unnecessary Charge, by Suits, when we assure them the best Means will be used to pay the Debts with all Speed, and when it is considered that Mr. *Hay* has left a large Family, whose tender Years entitle them to some Indulgence.

On the 4*th of* March *next, at* Prince William *Courthouse, will be* SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing about eight Hundred Acres, within three Miles of *Dumfries*, on which is a neat DWELLINGHOUSE, pleasantly situated, and other convenient Houses for cropping. And on the 2d Day of *April* next, at *Winchester*, will be sold a Tract of LAND in *Frederick* County, containing two Hundred Acres, known by the Name of *David Wood*'s Creek. The said Lands were directed by Captain *William Bennet*, deceased, to be sold by his Executors, to satisfy his Creditors. Long Credit will be given for great Part of the Purchase Money.

6 WILLIAM CARR.

To be SOLD *at the Plantation where Mr.* Robert Alcock *lives, in the County of* Culpeper, *on the last Day of* February,

TWELVE Thousand Acres of Land, lying in the Fork of *Rappidan* and *Robinson*'s River, in the said County. Credit will be given until the 25th of *October* following, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security to the Executors of the Honourable *Philip Grymes*, Esquire, and a Discount allowed, at the Rate of five per Cent. per Annum, for prompt Payment. The Land will be sold in Parcels, and Mr. *Alcock* has Directions to show it to any Person who is desirous of seeing it before the Day of Sale.

CHARLES GRYMES.
11 BENJAMIN GRYMES, Junior.

To be LET *on* CHARTER, *for any Port in* Britain, *or to any Port to the Eastward*,

THE new Ship MORANT BAY, *James Craig* Master, which will be ready to take in her Load by the first of *February* next. Any Person inclinable to charter may know the Terms by applying to said Master, or of the Subscribers. She has excellent Accommodations for Passengers. Tf LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co.

NORFOLK, *December* 25, 1770.

HANOVER, Town, *July* 25, 1770.

THE Subscriber having discontinued the Store kept by him in this Town, requests all those who are indebted to him to settle their Accounts immediately, by Payment or otherwise. This Advertisement, together with the Indulgence he has already given, he hopes, will save farther Application, as all those who do not comply with it may expect to have their Accounts put into an Attorney's Hands, without other Notice, or Respect of Persons. He has a Quantity of Goods, which he will sell on reasonable Terms, for ready Money or short Credit.

Tf JOHN SMITH.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at the Falls of *James* River, the Middle of last Month, a Negro Man named DAVY, belonging to the Hon. *William Byrd*, Esquire, about thirty Years old, five Feet eight Inches high, and very stout made; he is of a yellow Complexion, has a down Look, and a Defect in some of his fore Teeth. He is supposed to be lurking about *Hanover* Town, *Petersburg*, or gone towards *Carolina*. Whoever will apprehend the said Fellow, and bring him to me, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and if taken out of the Colony, FIVE POUNDS. Tf DAVID PATTESON.

VIRGINIA, *sc.*

At a GENERAL COURT *held at the Capitol*, November 5, 1770.

John Spear, and *Matthias Spear*, executors, &c. of *John Woolrich Spear*, deceased, plaintiffs, against *John Judie*, late of *Frederick* county, *Virginia*, and *Henry Grapel*, defendants, } In Chancery.

THE defendant *John Judie* being beyond sea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered that the other defendant, who hath effects of the said *John Judie* in his hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such effects, until the farther order or decree of this court concerning the same; but that he deliver up such effects, or so much thereof as will be of value sufficient to satisfy the demand of the plaintiffs, unto the said plaintiffs, upon their giving security to the clerk of this court for the return of such effects, in such manner, and to such persons, as the court shall hereafter adjudge. And it is ordered that the said defendant, *John Judie*, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively; and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of *Frederick*, in the county of *Frederick*; and be also posted up at the front door of the CAPITOL, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN. WALLER.

A CATALOGUE *of* BOOKS, &c. *to be* SOLD *at the* POST OFFICE *in* Williamsburg.

Anson's Voyages.
Astruc on Venereal Diseases.
Armstrong on the Diseases of Children.
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
Alleine's Alarm to Unconverted Sinners.
Atkinson's Epitome.
British Zoology.
Butler's Remains.
Birch's Life of Henry Prince of Wales.
Baxter's Saints Everlasting Rest.
Bennet's Christian Oratory.
Buchanan's Dictionary.
Brown's Sunday Thoughts.
Beveridge's Thoughts.
Brooke's Introduction to the Practice of Physick.
British Plutarch.
Baron Bielfield's Letters.
Bartlet's Farriery.
Barclay's Apology.
Biographical Dictionary.
Boston's Fourfold State.
Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.
Bailey's Dictionary.
Bunyan's Holy War.
Complete Letter Writer.
Chandler's Life of King David.
Campbell's Present State of Europe.
Crevier's Roman History.
Chesselden's Anatomy.
Culpeper's Midwifery.
The Connoisseur.
The Complete Gamester.
Chambaud's Geography.
Commentaries of Marcus Antoninus.
Calistus, or the Man of Fashion.
Castle of Otranto.
Cambray on Charity.
Crosby's Navigation.
The Cottage, by Miss Minifie.
Cocker's Arithmetick.
Dictionarium Rusticum.
Drelincourt on Death.
Dryden's Fables.
Dufresnoy's Chronological Tables.
Du Freval on Charity.
Duke of Wharton's True Briton.
Dimsdale's Isocrates.
Ditton on the Resurrection.
Derham's Astro-Theology.
Don Quixote.
Dodsley's Pleasing Instructor.
Doddridge on Religion.
——— on the New Testament.
Dilworth's Arithmetick.
Emerson's Mechanicks.
——— Fluxions.
Erskine's Sermons.
Edinburgh Dispensatory.
England's Gazetteer.
Edinburgh Medical Essays.
Epistolary Correspondence, being the third Volume of Letters on Theron and Aspasio.
Farmer's Guide.
Fox on the New Testament.
Fordyce's Art of Preaching.
Fenning's Arithmetick.
——— Book of Knowledge.
Female Spectator.
Fielding's Works.
Ferguson's Astronomy.
——— Lectures.
——— Tables and Tracts.
Family Companion for Health.
Farrier's Dictionary.
Grand Tour.
Goldsmith's Roman History.
Guthrie's Epistles to Atticus.
Gerard on Taste.
Gordon's Geographical Grammar.
Gentleman's Dictionary.
German Spy.
Gay's Fables.
Gould on Ants.
History of Cape Breton.
——— of California.
——— of Greenland.
——— of Lewis XI.
——— of the Germans.
——— of Kuli Khan.
——— of Classick Authors.
——— of Miss Pittborough.
——— of Persia.
——— of the Civil Wars in Ireland.
——— of the Spanish Settlements in America.
Hume's History of England.
Harris's Life of Cromwell.
Harris on the Globes.
——— on the Diseases of Infants.
Howell's History of the Bible.
Howell's Letters.
Helsham's Lectures.
Hoyle's Games.
Heister's Surgery.
Huxham on Fevers.
Hutchison's System of Moral Philosophy.
Historical Companion.
Hogarth Moralized.
Hogarth's Analysis of Beauty.
Hervey's Meditations.
——— Letters.
Hughes's Poems.
Impartial Inquiry into Faith.
James's Dispensatory.
James on Gardening.
James's Exposition of a Pentatench.
Joseph Andrews.
Kettlewell's Companion for the Penitent.
Love's Surveying.
Ledran's Observations.
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——— on Diseases in Hot Climates.
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—— of Duke of Marlborough.
—— and Adventures of a Lap Dog.
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M'Laurin's Algebra.
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Mackenzie on Health.
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Martin's Philosophical Grammar.
Memoirs of Ladies of Great Britain.
Milton's Works.
Morgan's Physico-Theology.
Marquis D'Argens's Philosophical Dissertations.
Maxims of Christina Queen of Sweden.
Mariner's Compass Rectified.
——— New Calendar.
Mair's Arithmetick.
—— Introduction.
Messiah.
Noah.
New Whole Duty of Man.
—— Practice of Piety.
—— Week's Preparation.
Newgent's Account of Italy.
Nelson's Festivals.
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Nature Displayed.
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Potter's Antiquities of Greece.
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Postlethwayt's Dictionary.
Present State of the British Empire in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.
Pringle on the Diseases of the Army.
Pope's Works.
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Pemberton's Dispensatory.
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Review of Nations.
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Reimarus's Dissertations.
Revisal of Shakespear's Text.
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Richardson's Æsop.
Rollin's Ancient History.
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Royal Farrier.
Smollet's History of England.
——— Gil Blas.
Sheridan on Education.
Smith on Distilling.
Simpson's Geometry.
Simson's Euclid.
Stewart's Mathematical Tracts.
Sir Isaac Newton's Universal Arithmetick.
Stanhope on the Epistles and Gospels.
Sharp's Surgery.
Smellie's Midwifery.
Swift's History of the four last Years of Queen Anne.
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Secret History of Persia.
Seneca's Morals.
Spincke's Devotions.
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Turkish Spy.
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Tom Jones.
Tristram Shandy.
Van Swieten's Abridgment.
Voltaire's Works.
Vernon's Reports.
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——— Ovid's Metamorphoses.
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